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## BOOK NOTES.

G. S. H.

*What is Thought? or the Problem of Philosophy by Way of a General Conclusion so far*, by JAMES H. STIRLING. T. and T. Clark, Edinburgh, 1900. pp. 423. Price, 10s. 6d.

It is a great delight after all these years to hear again from the brilliant author of "The Secret of Hegel" on his favorite themes. Schelling, and still more Kant, occupy a larger place in his mind than before, but his mastery of German idealistic systems, his familiarity with the lives, characters, and letters of the great thinkers who represented it, and of the modern currents which have sprung from them, make his pages fresh and perhaps as easy reading on deep subjects as one can readily find.

*Evolution by Atrophy in Biology and Sociology*, by JEAN DEMOOR, JEAN MASSART and ÉMILE VANDERVELDE. Translated by Mrs. Chalmers Mitchell. D. Appleton and Co., New York, 1899. pp. 322.

This volume is a good type of joint authorship. The points best brought out are first the universality of degenerative evolution in plants, animals, and society. The pathology of degenerative evolution, so often the reversal of evolution, is next discussed. In general a rudimentary organ cannot reassume its primitive function. The causes of degeneration and atrophy are finally taken up and discussed quite fully for society and for animals.

*Wörterbuch der Philosophischen Begriffe und Ausdrücke*, von RUDOLF EISLER. E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin, 1899. pp. 956.

This is not only an extremely convenient, but ought to be a quite indispensable book for every philosophical library. It is wrought out from the sources, and on all important points abounds in quotations.

*The Grammar of Science*, by KARL PEARSON. Adam and Charles Black, London, 1900. pp. 548.

This London Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics here prints a very greatly enlarged second edition eight years after the first was published. The work deals essentially with the fundamental concepts of science, especially those of force and matter, cause and effect, space, time, motion, life, evolution, and the classification of the sciences. Its standpoint is as unique among English physicists as that of Mach, whom the author's views in some respects resemble, among his German colleagues.

*Clinical Studies in Vice and Insanity*, by GEORGE R. WILSON. William F. Clay, Edinburgh, and the Macmillan Co., New York, 1899. pp. 234.

The author of this book, favorably known by his work on drunkenness in the Social Science Series, bases it upon careful clinical studies and records made at Mavisbank. It treats of fifteen cases of insanity and twelve of alcoholism. The cases are typical, interesting, and carefully studied.

*Die Energetik nach ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung*, von GEORG HELM. Veit und Comp, Leipzig, 1898. pp. 370.

This professor in the Dresden Technical Institute has written here a work largely polemic in proof of his assertion that energetique is a unitary development of thought, a knowledge of a peculiar kind embracing all nature. The general conception of energy is traced from Heraclitus to Robert Mayer, thence to Grove, Joule and Helmholtz. A second stage is represented by Carnot, Clapeyron, Boltzmann and Thomson. Thermodynamics began with Clausius. The third part characterizes the doubters of thermodynamic principle, which has mathematical difficulties. The fourth shows these doctrines applied to chemistry from Kirchhoff to Gibbs and Planck. The next the transforming effect of this doctrine in mechanics. Then follow the factors and tendencies.

*La Constitution Du Monde. Dynamique des Atomes. Nouveaux Principes de Philosophie Naturelle*, par CLÉMENTCE ROYER. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1900. pp. 799.

This ponderous volume, with ninety-two curious figures and four large folded plates, is an attempt to base a new system of natural philosophy upon atomic dynamism. Beginning with the evolution of the modern ideas of matter and of atoms, the second part considers vibratory phenomena, heat, light, sound, etc. Solids, liquids, gases, vital processes, weight, gravity, seas, and the evolution of worlds, each constitute successive chapters respectively. The boldness of views here presented is apparent in the very cuts, which show us how the atoms in a molecule of water, carbonic acid, potassium, etc., are arranged, while other cuts are explanatory of the forces. A colored chart gives the spectral colors as they pass through the ether. The figures illustrating the action of the forces are extremely complex, and, perhaps, few bolder books have ever been written.

*Essai Critique sur L'Hypothèse des Atomes dans la Science Contemporaine*, par ARTHUR HANNEQUIN. F. Alcan, Paris, 1899. pp. 457.

The author is a professor in the Lyon Faculty of Letters, and discusses the relations of atoms to geometry and mechanism, atomism in nature, being, appearance, and the future. Atoms, however, must not be regarded as absolute or eternal.

*Ethics: An Introductory Manual for the Use of University Students*. George Bell and Sons, London, 1898. pp. 220. Price, 3s. 6d.

Beginning with the scope and method of ethics, the author discusses good, happiness, perfection, right, obligation, duty, intuitional and hedonistic theories, the psychology of ethics, its relations to law, theology, the history of ethical theories in England, and classification of moral excellencies.

*Chalk Lines over Morals*, by CHARLES CAVERNO. Charles H. Kerr and Co., 1898. pp. 313.

These are twelve "progressive conservative" lectures, which some would call radical, delivered several years ago in Chicago, and here reprinted. Morals are discussed with relation to God, the Bible, Christ, Holy Spirit, immortality, miracle, spiritism, politics, divorce, capital, labor.

*Introduction to Ethics*, by FRANK THILLY. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1900. pp. 346.

Professor Thilly very properly dedicates his book to Professor Paulsen. He discusses the nature and methods of ethics, theories of conscience, its analysis and explanation, the ultimate grounds of moral distinctions, the teleological view, theories of the highest good,

hedonism and energism, optimism versus pessimism, character and freedom.

*The Making of Character: Some Educational Aspects of Ethics*, by JOHN MACCUNN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1900. pp. 226. Price, \$1.25.

Mr. MacCunn's volume is distinctly new and grows upon the mind by acquaintance. The first part discusses congenital endowments, heredity, temperament, repression, and habit. The next deals with educative influences, health, nature, family, school, friendship, citizenship, etc. The third considers judgment and ideals, and the last, self development and self control.

*Bushido, the Soul of Japan*, by INAZO NITOBÉ. The Leeds and Biddle Co., Philadelphia, 1900. pp. 127.

Bushido is an ethical system in Japan which teaches rectitude, justice, courage, sympathy, politeness, truth, honor, self control, the position of woman, and is taught very extensively in the indigenous schools. The writer conceives it, as the title indicates, as the ethical heart of his country. It is no set doctrine or system, but lives in lives and by the method of personal inculcation.

*L'Origine de la Pensée et de la Parole*, par M. MONCALM. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 316.

The author describes the time of our Aryan ancestors, the language of animals and primitive men from the standpoint of the philosophy of language, the history of ancient speech, myths, the Vedic hymns, religion, etc., in an interesting and entertaining way. The author is a disciple of Max Müller.

*The Criminal: His Personnel and Environment*, by AUGUST DRÄHMS. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1900. pp. 402.

In this admirable summary the philosophy of crime, its historic outline, and the type, modes of identification and classification of criminals, are first considered. The instinctive is sharply differentiated from the habitual criminal. The demography of crime, its relation to hypnotism, juvenile offenders, punishment, reform and prevention, are discussed, and a well chosen four page list of authorities in English upon the subject with a copious index conclude the volume.

*Race and Religion. Hellenistic Theology: Its Place in Christian Thought*, by THOMAS ALLIN. James Clarke and Co., London, 1899. pp. 161.

Hellenism, Semitism and Latinism are here concisely characterized to show that the Greek mind mediates between the other types, and that in ancient times God was conceived as the parent source imminent in the universe and the incarnation, as the climax of eternal purpose, and not as an expedient to remedy a marred plan.

*A First Book in Organic Evolution*, by D. KERFOOT SHUTE. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago, 1899. pp. 285.

This evolutionary primer begins with an account of cells, considers heredity, unstable environment through the geologic periods, with the transmutation of living forms, natural selection, human evolution, classification of plants and animals, with reference glossary index, twenty-seven illustrations and ten colored plates. The form of the book is attractive and the work seems admirably done.

*L'Année Philosophique*. F. PILLON. Dixième Année, 1899. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 315.

Besides F. Pillon's philosophical bibliography for 1898, this num-

ber contains articles by Renouvier on personality, Hamelin on induction, Pilon on the evolution of idealism to the eighteenth century, and Dauriac on the method and doctrine of Shadworth Hodgson.

*Die Analyse der Empfindungen und das Verhältniss des Physischen zum Psychischen*, von E. MACH. G. Fischer, Jena, 1900. 2 Auflage. pp. 244.

This genial and venerable physicist, formerly of Prague now of Vienna, here reprints with additions which more than double its size a treatise, which first appeared in 1885, and which is dedicated very appropriately to Prof. Karl Pearson, of London, whose chair and the direction of whose work is almost the English analogue of Prof. Mach's.

*La Tristesse et La Joie*, par GEORGES DUMAS. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 426.

After taking account of his method and object and stating some general ideas about pleasure and pain, the writer takes up with more detail passive and then active sadness, morbid joy, their original mechanism, their psycho-physiology, psycho-chemistry, psycho-physics, psycho-dynamics, and in the ninth chapter their nature. The work is mainly compilatory and speculative, but the writer has attempted a few records of pulse, respiration, temperature and weight in exalted and depressed states made in the psychic clinic of Joffroy, which is dedicated to Ribot.

*The Spiritual Life: Studies in the Science of Religion*, by GEORGE A. COE. Eaton and Mains, New York; Curtis and Jennings, Cincinnati, 1900. pp. 279.

This writer describes the psychological point of view; makes a study of religious awakening, of some adolescent difficulties of religious dynamics, divine healing, and spirituality; prints an elaborate questionnaire inviting further facts in the appendix; and lays much stress upon Starbuck's work. Like Starbuck's book this is important and significant as opening a new field, but like it, too, is immature and tentative. The author seems to recognize this in some measure and on the whole we ought to be grateful to him that in this time of remarkable interest in the subject, and when its practical influence is sure to be great, he has no longer delayed the presentation of such results as he has secured, as well as that he is more concise than Starbuck.

*Memory: An Inductive Study*, by FREDERICK W. COLEGROVE. Henry Holt and Co., New York, 1900. pp. 367.

This work is the result of two years' study by a fellow at Clark University and is preceded by an introduction by G. Stanley Hall. The chapters are entitled—historical orientation, biological orientation, diseases of the memory, brain and mind, memories, individual memories, apperception and association, and pedagogical applications. A good bibliography and index are appended and the type, paper, cover and general form of the book are among the most attractive ever seen in this field. As a whole the work shows great industry, wide reading, is clearly presented, and contains thirty-eight cuts with four full page illustrations from Flechsig and others illustrating brain localization. The author attempts not only compilation but presents in the chapter on individual memories the results of a long and labored special questionnaire study, supplemented by many facts gathered from personal study of memory in old age and in some of its morbid forms.